

the McGill Daily

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Issue**

Thursday 6 March, 1986

Vol.75 N°63

Montréal, Québec



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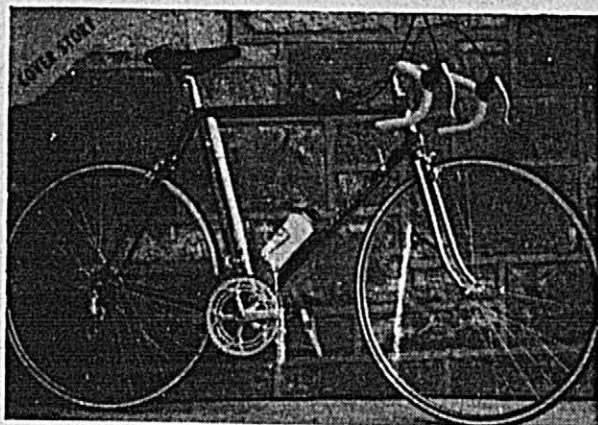
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McGill, in the late sixties, was in the throes of the so-called "sexual revolution." Pre-marital sex was now permissible (to some it seemed mandatory), but ways of coping with these new options were virtually nonexistent.

"It was a really weird period. People were incredibly sexually active, but at the same time, there was no contraception information. Condoms could be bought over the counter 'to prevent disease,' the pill was prescribed 'for menstrual irregularity.' You'd go and talk to a doctor and they'd put you on the pill. You were totally dependent on men for prescriptions, and you wouldn't even know what you were being prescribed."

Speaking is Shirley Pettifer, who remembers those days before 1969, when contraception was finally legalized in Canada; and who was a founder of a thriving Québec feminist tradition, which grew from the needs of those days.

Pettifer is still a collective member of the Montréal Health Press, a health press which deals with reproduction, originated in the McGill Students' Society in 1968. For several years, the Student Union Building was the only source of cheap, accessible and practical contraceptive advice in eastern Canada.

The Press began as the Birth Control Handbook project, initiated by Arts students Donna Cherniak and Allen Feingold. The idea came about as part of a campaign for the McGill Students' Society executive. Radical Students' Alliance candidates Hajaly, Hyman and Foster were casting about for a project to show their ability to transform high-minded radical chic into action.

Cherniak and Feingold suggested a guide to then-illegal contraception. Hajaly, Hyman and Foster won the election, and the Birth Control Handbook was born.

The first edition, says Pettifer, was "terrible. But people responded really well, and within a few months, we'd issued an improved edition."

"The student grapevine is a powerful way to communicate. Bishop's University asked us to do a run for them, and then it really took off."

In 1970, an article on the project appeared in the American left-wing periodical *Ramparts*. "We were absolutely bombarded," says Pettifer. "Boxes and boxes and boxes of mail" arrived. Meanwhile, Cherniak and Feingold found themselves besieged for a different reason.

"People would phone them up and say, 'you know a lot about contraception, do you know where I can get an abortion?'" says Pettifer. Deluged, they called Henry Morgentaler for advice.

Morgentaler, then just beginning his climb to notoriety, helped them establish Montréal's first abortion referral service, a function later taken over by Montréal Women's Liberation.

Ex-McGilligans revolutionize birth control

by Amy Kaler

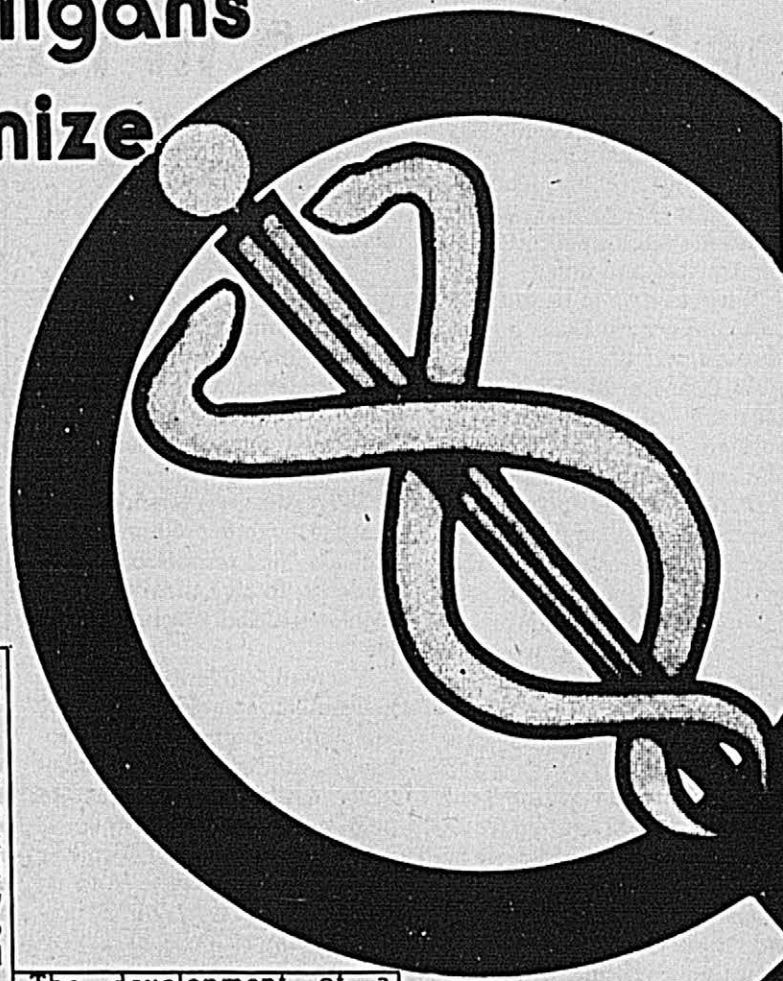
The Birth Control Book project also merged with Montréal Women's Liberation in fall 1970. It was moved to a house on Ste. Famille street which Morgentaler donated, safe from the vicissitudes of less radical student governments. The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS), however, continued to fund the project for several years. The project was incorporated, and renamed the Montréal Health Press.

Within the next few years, the Press produced short, pamphlet-like books on sexual assault and sexually transmitted diseases. A book on menopause, reflecting the changing demographics of Canadian society, is in progress.

The development of a philosophy of women's health education grew naturally with the expansion of the Press.

The books are written and produced for mass distribution, printed on the cheapest readable newsprint, written at a high-school literacy level, intended to be updated as new medical and

legal information becomes available. They were initially distributed en masse at university and CEGEP registrations. Community clinics and medical offices have also ordered mass



shipments for waiting rooms, "though we have a long way to go to reach the doctors of North America," says Pettifer.

The design of the books is intended to render gynecological information accessible to the reader. "We use drawings of real people, not line drawings, in our books. When you go to see a gynecologist, you're a sexual person, not a stick figure. So we use drawings instead of diagrams."

Whenever possible, the drawings used in the Press's books include the entire body and face of a woman rather than only the genitalia, particularly in situations which have strong psychological as well as medical significance, such as drawings showing the examination procedures following a sexual assault.

"We've had shipments returned because people think the drawings are pornographic."

At the height of its success, the Press was distributing upwards of a million copies a year. Pettifer sees the falling-off in sales as a result of a changing political climate. The budgets for government-funded women's clinics have been cut, and student associations no longer believe their role includes educating members about sexuality. It's unlikely the McGill Students' Society in 1986 would touch such a project.

The changing times have not affected women's need for contraceptive advice. A greater quantity of information on contraception and reproductive technology is available now than in 1968, Pettifer believes, but the quality of this information is still deficient.

Much of this new information appears in big, glossy, feminist soft-cover books. Unfortunately, these books are often available only in places many women, especially those without comfortable incomes, university educations and liberal outlooks on life, don't frequent — such as women's bookstores and centres, and university clinics. Cost is also prohibitive, as few women can afford \$20 for the new edition of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*.

The information which is readily accessible to all women, is, unfortunately, the perverse and distorted images of female sexuality presented in pornography and media quasi-pornography. Often the first representation a girl sees of female genitalia is taken from a purloined copy of *Playboy* or *Hustler*.

Pettifer reports that when she shows slides from women's-health books of the vagina to a CEGEP class, the reaction is almost always one of revulsion. The negative images of pornography do their damage "when you're thirteen or fourteen, when your body's changing and you're insecure. These voices in the media are telling

How far have we come?

by Sarah Collings

More women are smoking Virginia Slims, but don't be fooled by glossy ads and media hype. Céline LeBourdais, a researcher at the Institut National de la Recherche, who teaches a course on women and work at McGill, says we've come "... a long way in terms of increased participation rates (in the labour force outside of the home), but not in terms of access to good jobs."

Women now make up 42% of the labour force in Canada. 40% of these women work in the low paid service sector as nurses, teachers, waitresses, salesclerks etc. The most common occupation for Canadian women is secretarial work, every third woman employed, works in an office. The thought springs to mind—where are all those professional women we hear about? For university students, it may be a surprise to learn that female representation in professional positions is 2.1% (1981).

As for the future, LeBourdais is pessimistic, saying the economic crisis will decrease women's chances in the labour market. "The government is cutting back — the last to enter and the least secure, the women will be the first to go. Women will also suffer because the government has stopped pushing affirmative action."

Social service cutbacks in

hospitals, daycare, old age homes and other caring services will leave many women stranded. Technical developments in clerical work will increase specialization of tasks, while making women more easily replaceable and thus less secure in their jobs. Others will be permanently replaced by machines. Changes like this will create long-term structural unemployment unless there is enough employment creation in other sectors of the economy to take up the slack, says LeBourdais.

Why does women's inferior position in the labour force a problem? The most direct consequence of employment inequality is increased poverty among women in Canada. Wages for women are 60% of those for men. Unemployment among women is higher than among men — estimates for Québec run as high as 30%.

The slow reaction of the fiscal and legal systems to social change exacerbate the problem. For example:

- most pension plans entitle the surviving female spouse to only half the benefits the husband would expect to receive.
- part-time workers, a highly feminized sector of the labour force, rarely receive pension benefits.
- single mothers on welfare are not entitled to free daycare, so how can they find a job?
- separation and divorce bring

economic woes to women because of the costs of lengthy settlement processes which usually favour men, and subsequent defaults on alimony and child support payments.

Segregation is a nasty word in democratic countries, but it is the explanation for the inferior position of women in the labour market. Women's work is sex-typed; it is typically lower paid, has fewer benefits, and is characterized by limited promotion opportunities and low status. This would not be such a distressing situation if women worked only for a few years and were then provided for financially for the rest of their lives. Such is not the case. Most working women are married and contribute to the family income. Surveys indicate that there is a direct correlation between need and participation rate in the labour force; poor wives work while the rich seldom do.

Women are particularly discriminated against in their most common occupation. Women's greatest contribution to the economy, domestic work, is not recognized and is never stated as a part of the gross national product. If a man marries his cook or housekeeper he diminishes her contribution to the G.N.P. Domestic work is not considered by economists to have a dollar value. It has been said that domestic work is not-

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Gender imbalance in McGill faculties

by Maggie de Vries

Since 1976, the proportion of tenured women at McGill has not altered. It remains 14.6 per cent. This means the proportion of women gaining tenure equals the proportion of women retiring or leaving their positions.

Ten years ago there were 319 full professors at McGill. Since that time, 88 new positions have been created. Only ten of these positions (11.4 per cent) have gone to women. And there is no evidence that this is about to change.

Administrators at McGill believe that things are changing and that the imbalance will right itself, given time. They do not perceive discrimination in hiring and promotion practices. Yet the statistics point to a serious problem.

Affirmative action is a possible solution. Professor Ghosh, from the Education Faculty, believes that "other things being equal women should be given a boost." If women are not encouraged they will not become qualified, she argues.

Ghosh does not recommend a form of affirmative action that would hire poorly qualified women, but she does see a need for change. However, she expressed pessimism that such change could occur at McGill.

When asked how to right the imbalance at McGill, the Dean of Arts, Professor Maxwell, explained that a glut of hiring took place in the '60s and '70s; a time when most professors hired were male.

"Short of firing all the men," he stated, it would be impossible

to change the situation quickly." When asked his opinion on affirmative action, he expressed some uncertainty, but said that he felt that such a policy could be "undignified and unfair."

"I would hate to be put into a position because I was a man," Maxwell said.

All Deans at McGill, with the exception of the recently appointed Dean of Religious Studies Dr. Runnals, are men.

Dean Maxwell pointed out that lack of funding further complicates the matter. In most faculties, few people are being hired. Therefore, even if the university hired only women it would take decades to achieve equity.

In certain faculties, however, many positions are open. Management, in which only seven per cent of tenured faculty are women, is having trouble filling positions.

Dean of Management, Picard, said "there is no need for an affirmative action policy in Management, because the most qualified people are hired." When asked what would happen if a man and a woman were applying for the same position with similar qualifications, Picard said, "we would hire both."

Whether or not this is true, no attempt is made to seek out exceptionally qualified women. In fact, selection committees are generally made up of men. Picard said this is because men hold the highest positions in the faculty. Even allowing for input from other faculty members, such practices encourage discrimination.

Neither Maxwell nor Picard

made any reference to gender as a possible qualification for hiring. They consider hiring practices in their faculties largely gender-blind.

In contrast, Johanne Pelletier, member of the Senate Committee on Women, says it is important to "diversify the texture of the academic community. So being a woman or a member of an ethnic minority could be a qualification in itself."

Dean Maxwell defends hiring practices with the argument that McGill's "first responsibility is to students; to give them the most highly qualified teachers possible."

Yet many students, particularly women, are discouraged by the high proportion of male professors. It makes advancement in the academic community appear unavailable to women as well as discouraging women's participation in class. And in most classes with male professors, feminist debate is virtually impossible.

McGill is not unlike other Canadian universities. No university in Canada has an affirmative action policy and all universities have a low proportion of female faculty.

Discrimination and lack of funds are not the only barriers to the hiring and promotion of women. Most universities do not allow more than a predetermined percentage of faculty to gain



tenure. Thus, deserving or not, women are forced to wait for promotion until men in tenured positions retire. Merit takes second place to other considerations.

Furthermore, grounds for promotion are subjective. Generally tenure is granted with promotion from assistant to associate positions.

Faculty are automatically considered for promotion after six years at the assistant level. The candidate is judged in three areas: research, teaching, and general contributions to the university. She or he must show "superior performance" in two of these categories and "reasonable performance" in the third. No firm guidelines exist to aid in this judgement.

Associate professors are only considered for promotion if they have gained an international reputation in research and show excellent performance in the other two categories. Many professors remain at the associate level throughout their careers. Again, no firm guidelines exist.

Eithne Guilfoyle, member of the Senate Committee on Women, recommends establishing such guidelines. She also points out that women frequently have different career patterns from men. If criteria for advancement or hiring focus on

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La femme en politique

Nathalie Dolron

● Mme. Louise Harel, députée péquiste du comté de Maisonneuve est un sujet idéal pour un article sur la femme dans ses rapports avec la politique, en raison de son expérience et de ses multiples opinions.

Présentement critique de l'opposition du ministère de la condition féminine, elle possède une longue histoire de participation en politique. Pour ne citer que quelques-uns de ses « exploits »: elle fut vice-présidente de l'Union générale des Étudiants du Québec, à une période où le mouvement étudiant était unifié. Elle est présentement députée dans Maisonneuve depuis 1981. Enfin, elle a fondé et a été présidente du Syndicat des employés permanents du P.Q..

En parlant des problèmes de la femme en politique, Mme Harel explique que c'est beaucoup plus facile lorsqu'on est célibataire. « On ne se fait pas constamment demander comment on concilie famille et travail. En effet, même si une politicienne parvient à concilier famille et travail, on la dénigre, en disant qu'elle ne représente pas les vraies femmes qui restent à la maison. »

Selon Mme Harel, la socialisation de la femme dans la société canadienne, rend encore plus

difficile la vie des femmes en politique. Même aujourd'hui les femmes hésitent avant d'entreprendre une carrière politique parce qu'elles possèdent des valeurs étrangères à ce monde. Mme Harel explique que la femme n'est pas préparée à un rapport de force: « On ne peut être féministe sans souhaiter des transformations dans l'exercice même du pouvoir. En attendant que la situation s'améliore, il faut foncer et ne pas être inhibées par notre socialisation. »

Finalement, pour Mme. Harel, le féminisme et le nationalisme vont de pair. Elle même est entrée en politique pour la question nationale d'abord, le cheminement féministe vient ensuite. Elle est convaincue que seule une société souveraine permet à un peuple de déterminer ses priorités et que grâce à la souveraineté, les femmes peuvent accéder à l'autonomie, à l'égalité et au pouvoir.

● Contrairement à Mme. Harel, Mme. Gagnon-Tremblay, ministre déléguée à la condition féminine ne peut parler d'expérience de discrimination envers la femme en politique: elle se sent traitée d'égale à égale par ses collègues et pense que les préjugés parmi la population sont insignifiants. Selon elle, il

faut marginaliser les différences entre hommes et femmes, et « défoncer les portes » comme tout candidat confiant, sûr de gagner. Par contre, elle admet que la discrimination contre la femme en politique existe, mais elle ne perçoit aucunement, comme Mme. Harel, le problème de concilier famille et travail.

Mme Gagnon-Tremblay annonçait, le 13 février dernier, que le deuxième volet de la conférence socio-économique, intitulée *Décisions 85* n'aura pas lieu. C'est d'ailleurs un virement fortement critiqué par Mme. Harel qui souligne l'importance des dossiers qui allaient être discutés, telle la reconnaissance du travail de la femme au foyer.

Cette partie de la conférence avait été longuement préparée par des groupes de femmes pour couronner la décennie des femmes et au moins 400,000 femmes y étaient impliquées.

Mme. Gagnon-Tremblay a annoncé qu'elle préfère remplacer la conférence par une assemblée publique, au cours de laquelle elle annoncerait les décisions gouvernementales. Elle ne voyait dans la conférence qu'une situation de confrontation et de controverse qui menerait à un échec.

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♀...male saturation

continued from page 4

standard male patterns, they will be discriminatory, she says.

One criterion is success with bringing grants into the university. Guilfoyle says grant agencies also discriminate against women. Therefore, a woman's lack of 'merit' could be due to

discrimination outside the university.

Other Canadian universities have made some attempt to determine what forms of discrimination take place and what means should be adopted to change the situation.

Concordia University has

hired a woman, Elizabeth Morey, to research the position of women at Concordia. She has been granted a two year full-time administrative position and will make recommendations to the Director.

Assuming that such an appointment is made in good faith, this could be an effective first step.

The situation at McGill offers

little hope for change unless the administration is pressured into action. A statement from the 1976 Survey of Teaching and Research on Women at McGill holds equally true today.

"It is apparent from these statistics that academic women are not favoured at McGill and that neither the university nor the women academics have cause for complacency."



...femme

continued from page 4

● Mme Boucher, candidate du NPD (Nouveau Parti Démocratique) veut surtout l'égalité de la femme en politique. Elle croit en la nécessité de créer un ministère sur la condition féminine, mais pour elle le rôle d'un tel ministère serait de veiller sur les autres afin de promouvoir l'égalité des femmes dans tous les domaines. Elle prévoit que les femmes n'auront plus besoin d'un ministère quand elles auront les mêmes avantages que l'homme.

Le NPD semble dévoué à cette cause. Il est le seul parti où des places sont réservées pour les femmes à l'exécutif. Pourtant Mme Boucher ne se sent pas l'égale de l'homme quand elle fait du porte à porte. Mais elle précise qu'en tant que femme candidate, les gens l'abordent plus facilement, pourtant il ne semblerait pas qu'ils la voient comme députée. Lorsqu'elle faisait du porte à porte, les hommes et les femmes ne la prenaient pas au sérieux, ils disaient qu'à 35 ans on est trop jeune et notre expérience est inadéquate: «Il faut pratiquement avoir un pied dans la tombe avant qu'on ne nous prenne au sérieux.»

Selon Mme Boucher, il est sexiste de croire que la femme représente une force différente en politique. «Les femmes ne sont pas une classe en soi. Si les femmes sont plus humaines, ou ont un sens de la justice plus développé, ce n'est pas parce qu'elles sont femmes mais en raison de leurs orientations politiques.»



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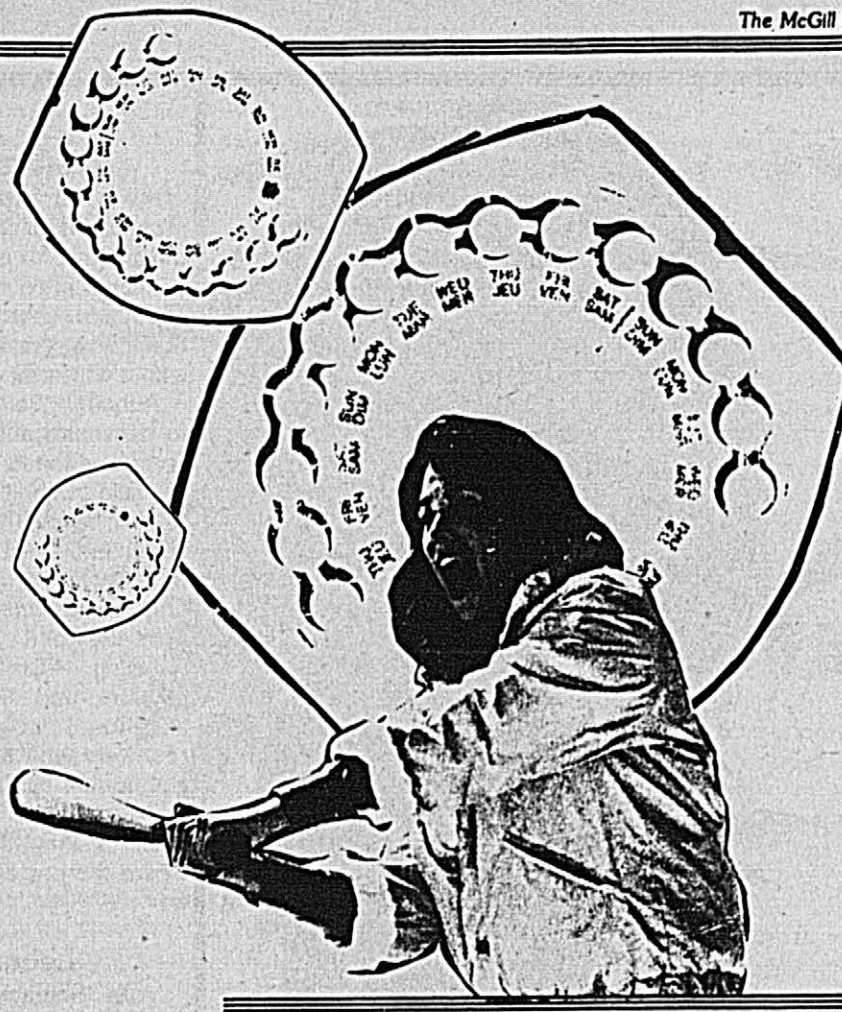
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Women: no control over birth control

by Jenny Beeman

Most students now at university have grown up in cultures accustomed to and expecting safe and accessible birth control. Like the rest of society, we place our faith in the medical establishment to inform us of new developments and studies on older methods. And after choosing a method, we don't think too much about it. Or we try not to.

The struggle by the feminist movement for reproductive control of our bodies goes back to the 19th century. It was embraced in mainstream thought in the 1960s when the general liberalization of attitudes encouraged exploring all previously taboo subjects.

After two decades of "freer" attitudes towards human sexuality and the availability of birth control, much attention has been given to the fact that this "sexual liberation" has not brought all the benefits originally envisioned.

Conservatives say it is a leading cause of society's "moral decay." Many feminists argue that women again got the short end of the stick because men on the whole do not take equal responsibility for birth control. Men can put more pressure on girls and women to have sex since contraception is accessible, and their sexual advances won't be met with objections on the grounds that pregnancy is feared.

As young women who have grown up during these decades, we can appreciate the advancements made. But there are important questions that must

be addressed even if we have found a satisfactory method.

Every time a woman has intercourse she is taking a risk of some kind — either the risk of pregnancy, or the risks associated with her chosen method of contraception. A woman must weigh the various risks of each contraceptive method, her lifestyle, the attitudes of her partner, outside influences such as religious convictions and her attitude toward abortion against her desire for intercourse. Part of this evaluation process should include the decision whether or not the woman really wants sex. Frequently, sexual situations are, unfortunately, more often the result of social pressure of mutual desire.

Before a woman even makes a choice, a lot of her options are blocked by political, economic and social constraints. For example, the cervical cap was invented by a German gynecologist in 1838, about the same time as the diaphragm, and was used widely in Europe. It is a thimble-like object made of latex which fits tightly over the cervix and held in place by suction. The cap has a 98 per cent theoretical effectiveness rate and an 85-98 per cent actual effectiveness rate, comparable to that of the diaphragm. Its advantages are that it can be inserted many hours prior to intercourse and can stay in place for between 24 hours and three days, depending on which authority is cited.

The cap is starting to receive attention in North America. But it has not been approved by the F.D.A. in the U.S. or the Health Protection Branch of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Canada despite its history of effective use. It is not yet widely available.

Economics have also prevented its wider use. The Head and Hands Clinic in Montréal does give workshops and fittings for the cervical cap. They get the cap from the Lamberts and Dalston Company in England, but currently it only makes four sizes. The sizes were determined at a time when women were having more children and thus their cervixes were larger. The smallest size Lambert-Dalton makes is too large for many women interested now in the cap.

According to Marion Lokhorst of Head and Hands, Lambert-Dalton is a small company and claims "there is not a great enough demand to give them the incentive to invest the capital needed to make smaller sized caps." Only about 40 per cent of the women who come to Head and Hands seeking the cap can have a successful fitting.

The use of the cervical cap also requires only one outlay of money — for the cap itself — unlike the pill which must be purchased regularly. Hence, its profit margin is not as attractive to manufacturers.

McGill Health Services does not do fittings for the

cervical cap. Françoise Filion, who gives birth control counselling at Health Services, says that "the cap takes a lot more commitment."

As with the diaphragm, a proper fit and thorough training to understand how the cap and one's body work are essential for its efficacy.

"You need maturity; the man needs maturity to understand you are using a barrier method — that's why the pill is so popular," Filion said. Many more women ask for the pill than the diaphragm, she added.

The popularity of the pill gives a clear indication of what women want from birth control. There have been many conflicting reports of long term effects of the pill.

The consensus among these health workers is that the new low dosage pills have few side effects and if a woman is in good health they are safe for her until the age of 35. The very severe side effects are related to specific health factors of the individual woman. Women in high risk categories will be strongly discouraged from using it.

According to *Contraceptive Technology*, 1984-1985, a thorough manual of the latest research in contraceptive, "most of the side effects women experience from taking birth control pills are not serious. Furthermore, it recently has become clear that there are many health benefits from oral contraceptives. But about 40 per cent of Pill users do have side effects of one kind or another."

However, Lokhorst said, "we still don't know the long term effects."

The barrier methods do have non-contraceptive benefits that can affect societal (read male) attitudes towards birth control. According to Lokhorst, through barrier methods people are more directly involved with birth control; they must be more motivated. You must understand and know your body. And you partner can and should be actively involved.

She also brought up the issue that there is a strong bias against the diaphragm in some parts of the medical community. For example, "med students are not taught to fit diaphragms. And a woman going to a busy doctor's office may not get the attention needed to learn how to use it effectively." This reinforces the use of the pill.

What becomes clear in examining this small part of the issues involved in contraception is that woman still do not have the power in society to determine contraceptive priorities. Many women tolerate male attitudes that give us the burden of contraception.

The cover story of this week's *Village Voice* is called "The Condom Makes a Comeback." At different points in the article, the author bemoans the imposition of such devices saying, "I found the gentle grip of the latex not entirely unappealing. If I had to, I could make do."

It is this grudging attitude of men toward accepting the burden of contraception that must not be tolerated. Unfortunately the Pill and the I.U.D. can serve to perpetuate this attitude as men do not have to be directly involved.

And as the editors of *The New Our Bodies, Ourselves* (Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1984) note, "We suspect that male scientists and doctors would be unwilling to offer men a contraceptive which exposed them to as many effects and potential risks as the Pill or I.U.D. do to women."

While barrier methods of birth control cannot threaten a woman's health, the more widely-used Pill and I.U.D. do. Meanwhile, both these methods serve to reinforce male disinterest in birth control. Moreover, the structure of the medical profession does not encourage doctors to spend enough time with women to teach them about their bodies. Studies have proven that the actual effectiveness rate of both the cap and the diaphragm is over 90 per cent if women are taught how to use them properly. This requires the careful and painstaking attention of a doctor to ensure the woman can use the method effectively.

The birth control industry is an industry controlled by and for men. What is sold as a convenient method for women, is in the economic and the social 'convenience' for men.

Q Joolz

by Marian MacNair

In the realm of women songwriters, some names come immediately to mind: Kate Bush, Anne Clark, or Patti Smith. But even the power of Patti Smith's colourful pen fades somewhat beside **Joolz**, a relatively unknown British poet.

She lives in Yorkshire, a county in Northern England notorious for its depressed economy, high unemployment rates, and labour and youth unrest.

Joolz presents such socio-economic and political conditions through portraits of the people affected. She holds up a mirror to display with frightening clarity and scathing accuracy the state of humanity, especially its youth and women. She speaks of the fear and cold felt by picketing strikers, the paralysis of an adolescent girl's drug addiction, and the slavery of a housewife, all through the voice of the character portrayed.

Joolz has the ability to use the voice and rationalization of her characters to evoke sympathy or criticism for their situation.

An undercurrent of anger and hopelessness pervades her work, for example, in 'War of Attrition,' **Joolz** describes three drunken preppies hassling two punks:

"...Christ, what the fuck are these?
...Ere-you a punk rocker, or what, eh?
...I wouldn't fuck a bird with pink hair,
what a fucking mess"

...I'd like to be brave and tell them to
sod off

But fear makes me silent

...And suddenly I see in that swollen
rubbery face

A terrible unspoken fear breeding
hatred

Blinkered bigotry to help him not to
think

Not to admit the dismal sterility of his
world

The awful second-rate substitute
shakedown

That he doesn't dare be dissatisfied with
...I try to feel sympathy and fail

Beause its only those who aren't their
targets

Can love the violent and the madmen.

Joolz is a remarkable looking woman with a flaming mass of red hair unseen in nature, a nose ring and an armful of tattoos. However, she is not above flinging sarcasm at her own style. In 'The Latest Craze':

Deborah's into black magic

She's dyed all her clothes black

She says that decadence is in

...I said it's a good thing her cat's black
already

To date, **Joolz** has released three singles and one album. The first two singles 'The Kiss' and 'Joolz' featured the music of Jah Wobble, ex-Public Image Limited.

On the album 'Never Never Land,' **Joolz** speaks unaccompanied, and includes a hilarious recording of **Joolz** live, sending up cheap holiday tours and men's domestic habits. She describes how "men will clean the oven 'cos that's macho, 'cos you use caustic solution and might get burned, but they'll never clean the bathroom."

When asked how the towel wound up wadded under the sink, they'll deny responsibility, and when pressed with the query, "well did it walk there by itself then?"

Joolz recounts a classic male response: "Don't be sarcastic, I don't like it."

Her latest single entitled "Love is (Sweet Romance)" uses the musical talents of several members of **New Model Army**. On the flip side is a moving cut called 'Musket, Fife and Drum' wherein **Joolz** speaks in the voice of a young peace-keeper after he has massacred several of his fellows-in-arms:

I don't know why I did it sir
I think we had some stupid argument in
camp the night before over a card game
...Its the boredom sir
Nothin for us to do
Since we're there to keep the peace
Bit of a joke that sir
...And somebody said I'd cheated
And he wouldn't leave off
...I could hear in me head Seargent
Becker shoutin
Kill the bastards, kill the nazi boy
I just held me finger on the trigger
What happened after that was like a
dream

Recently, **Joolz** has performed with **New Model Army** in benefit gigs for the anti-heroin campaign in England. She also toured Canada last fall, but regrettably did not perform in Montreal.

Who Am I?

Who am I?
A strong young woman,
who will help
those who haven't got legs to walk
those who haven't got hands to do things.
Let's work hard to be women's leaders,
let's be good leaders for tomorrow.

Gloria Sibanda



by Ines Tewfik

As with many women's movements all over the world, the struggle for equality by Arab women is often subsumed under and made subordinate to the national struggles in the countries within which they live.

Although it is ludicrous to try to generalize about a region so diverse as the Arab world, it can be said with confidence that women, with the exception of many individual cases, are far from achieving equality with their male counterparts.

In the third world generally speaking, the legacy of colonialism and the strength of traditional institutions have resulted in a reactionary glorification of virility and values associated with maleness. This effect is intensified in regions where there is fighting and civil war.

Lebanon

Yolla Sharara, a Lebanese marxist feminist, describes in her article *Women and Politics in Lebanon* how the embryonic Lebanese women's movement completely collapsed along party and sectarian lines with the advent of the civil war.

Moreover, under the circumstances, women's issues were completely swept aside:

"Any questioning of authority had to be fought, any criticism reservations were put down laxity; politics was no longer citizen's right, only guns talk. These were phallic values of excellence."

Although the war was fought by men and dealt with issues primarily affected men, it was widely accepted that it was women who were left to pick the pieces. Accordingly, a great deal of propaganda was aimed at women from both sides. Despite ideological differences between all factions involved, Sharara recalls that their messages were identical. "They exalted the spirit of sacrifice, the mothers who had borne heroes. Heroes yes, but how to acknowledge their deaths, the deaths of so many victims...the mother of the martyr, became the object of endless glorification."

Sharara asks of the women who fought alongside the men of their faction "why were they there? Why, even by taking arms, did we fill precisely the role given to us for all (patriarchal) eternity: that of a beautiful woman fighter, or avenging mother defending little ones? Why were we involved in a struggle from which we would gain nothing? Why did we let ourselves into this sink of adventure?"

Since Sharara asked this question, conditions have worsened. The men continue to kill and die against a backdrop of the walls of mothers, sisters, daughters. In the fantasy world of guns, mortars, and bombs, women, more than any other segment of the population, must face the reality of being fought over values and ideologies which have nothing to offer them.

Egypt

In Egypt, the women's movement has a much older tradition which goes back to the 1920s.

In 1923, the legend Hoda Charawi made history with her vocal and organized struggle for women's suffrage, divorce rights and the right to university education. Until 1944, the women's movement in Egypt was active through petitions, demonstrations, and meetings. Because the bourgeois and aristocratic

The New Zimbabwean Woman

People, you must understand
A country can't develop
without women.

Remember
during the struggle
men and women
fought for their country together.
We faced thirst, hunger, danger
without fear.

What of the country itself?
Women are farmers, ministers, planners,
and others are still moving.
Women will not be defeated.

Women of Zimbabwe
Why do we sit on top of our hands?
The time has come
to show how clever we are.
We are not yes-women
we can stand on our own.
We'll teach our men
about equal rights.
We'll show them
that we are strong.
That we can create something
and build the future.

Ellen Nyamwanza

From the collection **Young Women in the Liberation Struggle, Women of Africa Series**. Zimbabwe Publishing House.



Arab women fight for their rights

nature of the constituency of early feminist groups in Egypt, they eventually died out. During the period between 1944 and 1956, the organizations became gradually less active.

With the advent of the 1952 revolution, and Egyptian president Nasser's anti-imperialist ideology, women's issues began to be placed in the forefront. Nasser wanted to get as many women as possible into the labour force. He believed that without a skilled and educated indigenous workforce, Egypt would never gain true independence.

In the 1956 constitution and the 1959 Women's Law, women's rights were explicitly stated, including the right to free access to jobs and equal work for equal pay. Furthermore, the 1959 law includes the right to paid maternity leave and requires employers of a hundred women or more to establish day-care centres. Although the letter of the law was often followed, the consciousness of both men and women lagged far behind. Tradition, religious custom, and a strong emphasis on women's maternal role prevailed.

Women in Egypt have increasingly entered professions such as medicine, law and engineering. In the government, although women are far from being equally represented, there is a considerable number of women members of parliament. Nevertheless, those women who do enter the top positions continue to be, for the most part, from the upper middle class. For women at the bottom of the social ladder, the daily realities of survival and the powerful mythology of women's reproductive role continue to limit their possibilities. Moreover, simply ignorance of many of the rights which they have and intimidation by the societal norms prevent the realization of their potential.

During the time of Sadat, the first lady Jihan Sadat imposed a law which came to be known as "Jihan's Law." This law gave many rights and freedoms to women in the matters of divorce and personal status. When Sadat was assassinated in 1981, parliament insisted upon revoking this law, because the legal parliamentary process had not been followed. Women all over Egypt mobilized and pressured the government until, in the summer of 1985, the law was reinstituted in full legally.

Palestine

Palestinian women are in a special position in the Arab world. In most refugee camps and the occupied territories, many women find themselves either widowed or alone because their men are in prison. Others are left to fend for themselves when their men go off to fight.

The General Union of Palesti-

nian Women is one of the largest branches of the PLO. Although in its present form it has existed since 1965, its roots go back to the first Palestinian Women's Union founded in 1919. The union operates more than 90 women's centres in the refugee camps where they teach vocational and hygiene skills. Although it is prohibited by the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, it remains active in the support of women who are alone.

The Union operates day-care centres and co-operates with the International Committee of the Red Cross to call world attention to the plight of the hundreds of women prisoners in Israeli jails. Moreover, for women who wish to become involved in militia activity or who wish to gain military training, the union provides facilities and support for their families.

One of the better known Palestinian women's groups is *In'ash El Osa* or, roughly translated, "Revitalization of the Family." Founded in 1965 by a woman named Om Khalil, the group is involved in day-care programmes, medical and financial aid services, and education for wives and children of

prisoners. Om Khalil has become quite well-known in international circles and was invited to the Nairobi conference along with another active Palestinian woman. The Israelis refused to allow her to leave her town, and sent two Israeli women instead. For this and many other reasons, when the Israeli women began to speak at Nairobi, there was a general walk-out by Arab and other Third World women.

Palestinian women, like other Arab women, are far from achieving equality with Palestinian men. There is a tremendous pressure on them to have as many children as possible in order to prevent the Palestinian people from dying out.

Generally, Palestinian women are in a paradoxical position; whereas they have yet to achieve complete equality with Palestinian men, the situation of the Palestinian people as a whole requires a concerted effort by both men and women to maintain the struggle for a land

and human and political rights. Women also feel that it is their duty and even honour to bear children whom they know will suffer degradation, imprisonment, even death at a young age, since the succeeding generations are entrusted with the struggle.

In many cases, women have been in the forefront of both military and political struggles and have gained the grudging and sometimes frank admiration of their comrades. However, societal norms and traditional family structures, although considerably modified, continue to associate women with the home and with their child-bearing function.

In the three countries which have been very briefly touched upon, there continue to be obstacles in the path of women who seek to politicize and mobilize their sisters. Islam is often described as the major stumbling-block for women in the Arab world; this, however, is too simple. Lebanese women

and Egyptian women, both Christian and Muslim, leftists and rightists, share almost exactly the same problems as their counterparts in other third world countries, and even to some extent in the first world. Moreover, there have been since the turn of the century several feminists who have justified their politics through the use of Islamic doctrine.

It is also worth noting that where Islam does not serve dominant male interests, it is usually disregarded without too much trouble, as is the case with the powerful Islamic injunction against accepting interest on one's investments or loans.

In societies where there is no social security, having as many children as possible can mean that the parents will not be left to fend for themselves in their old age. Where the family and tribal structures determine identity and position, the role of women and their marriageability becomes vital, as does the concept of honour. Colonial oppression intensifies the importance of women as the exclusive domain of the oppressed man, whose pride is abused in every other realm.

Women in Africa

by Carlene Gardner

Before women became involved in liberation armies, their role in the economy and leadership of African states was largely ignored.

For many African countries, agriculture is the backbone of the economy. Women do most of the work in the fields during the growing season, nurturing the crops in an uncertain climate. Women are also responsible for primary health care, nutrition, and education of children.

In spite of women's vast contribution to society, their needs are not reflected in public policy. Women's literacy statistics and school enrollment lag far behind those of men. Few women are involved in the decision-making process of the newly independent states.

The presence of women in the liberation armies of Burkina-Faso and Zimbabwe has indeed changed the status of women in those countries. Because women helped to liberate their countries, they are considered just as heroic as their male comrades.

During these liberation struggles, men and women fought side by side, each sacrificing their lives in the fight for freedom. As a result, women are more active in the political life of their countries.

In Burkina-Faso, the contribution of women's armies to the 1983 revolution was great. Women continue to defend the revolution by teaching, serving in government, and maintaining women's armies. The first woman Minister of Finance also produced the first balanced budget since independence from French colonial rule.

Women are involved in the fight against desertification, and they invented a special stove that uses less wood. The Minister of the Environment is also a woman. In the present border struggle with Mali, women continue to play a strong role in the military.

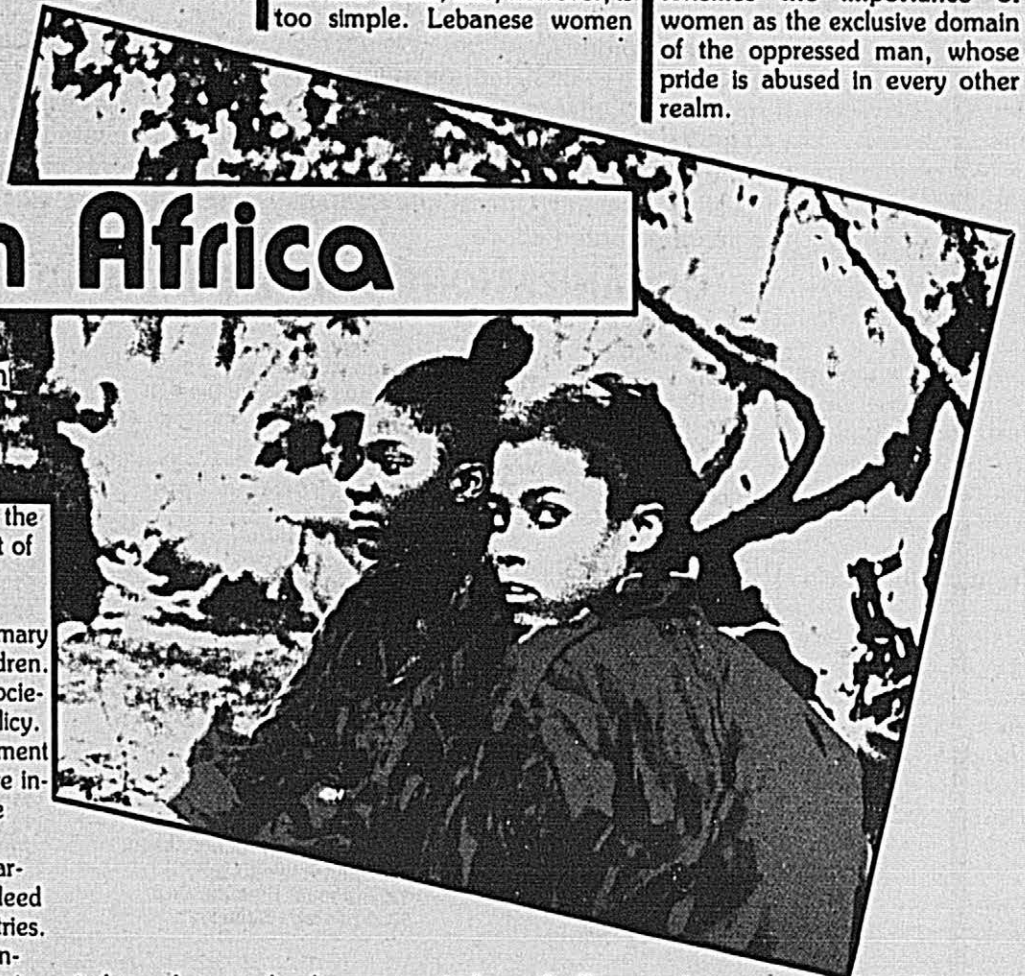
Similarly, Zimbabwean women have made great advancements. After the 1980 struggle for

independence, schools were created specifically for women who were ex-combatants. Women use the training they received in the war to build a new country. Because of their immense contribution to the struggle, women's issues became central to liberation. Women also serve as ministers in Zimbabwe, as well as teachers, farmers, and planners.

Through their bravery in both of these liberation struggles, women have gained the respect and recognition they deserve. Liberation ideologies have changed to include women because of their changing role in the economy and society. Women's contribution has been strong and creative — they are the builders of the new society.

Most importantly, women will increasingly gain the status and power they have long deserved but denied. They will not take steps backward. For the Burkinabée and Zimbabwean women, the emerging society promises to be one of equal participation in all aspects of life.

It is not enough to focus on the surface realities to which women are subjected. Measures taken from the top, no matter how well intentioned, cannot be effective alone. The case of Egypt and countless other countries where women's rights have been guaranteed on paper proves this. While the women of the Arab world continue their struggle at the local and regional levels, their efforts will yield little fruit unless a complementary effort is made to modify the conditions of poverty, insecurity, ignorance and fear of Western encroachment and domination which provide such fertile ground for the maintenance of traditional and religious oppressive structures.



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notes from below

Editorial Board elections for the McGill Daily will take place this Sunday from 10h00 to 17h00 at the Yellow Door, 3526 Aylmer. All voting staff members (all 52 of you) are urged to attend the screenings. Quorum is 18 so be there.

The following is a list of those who have been nominated so far for each editorial board position:

Editor-in-Chief:

Birnie Anzarouth
Sophie Durocher
James Green
Ferdinand Marcos
Adam Quastel
Colin Tomlins

Senior News Editor:

Yassir Arafat
Manuel Dussault
Phinjo Gombu
Mike Gordon

Joe Heath

Colin Tomlins

News Editors (3):

Maggie DeVries
Carlene Gardner
Phinjo Gombu
Joe Heath
Muammar Khadafi
Chris Lawson
Ron Medzon
Karyn Miller
Susie Petersiel
Kristina Stockwood
Guy Thompson
Colin Tomlins
Pierre Tordjman
Sandy Yelen

Supplement Editor:

Marian MacNair
Peter Nixon
Colin Tomlins
Donald Weikert

Features Editor:

Maggie DeVries
Phinjo Gombu
Peter Nixon
Colin Tomlins

Layout and Design Coordinators:

Yvonne Bayer
Carlene Gardner
Hanka Hulsbosch
Colin Tomlins

Sports Editor:

Jean-Claude Duvalier
Colin Tomlins

Scienccdition Editor:

Colin Tomlins

Photo Editor:

Pierre Carabin
Chris Lawson
Colin Tomlins

Pierre Tordjman

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Maggie DeVries
Mike Gordon
Hanka Hulsbosch
Marie-Nathalie Le Blanc
Adam Quastel
Colin Tomlins

Planning and Priorities Committee:

Full-year rep:

Yvonne Bayer
Joe Heath
Peter Nixon
Colin Tomlins

Six-month English rep:

Maggie DeVries
Chris Lawson
Mike Gordon
Colin Tomlins

Six-month French rep:

Colin Tomlins

Nominations close Sunday immediately before the screenings begin, so if you want to be nominated, or if you want to nominate someone, do it soon, in the Daily office. All nominations require a seconder.



STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY NOTICE OF MEETING

CLUB PRESIDENTS-ELECT OR ALTERNATES

to elect three representatives to Students' Council

Thursday, March 20th, 1986, 4:00 p.m., University Centre Room 425-426

The organizations listed below must register the name, address and phone number of their delegate to this election meeting by completing the official delegate registration form at the Students' Society General Office, 3480 McTavish Street, Room 105, **NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., FRIDAY, MARCH 14th.** Completed forms must be signed by the president or chief officer of each respective organization and should be handed in to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary at the Students' Society General Office by the deadline noted above.

ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE TO SEND DELEGATES

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. African Students' Assn. | 26. Hillel | 51. Photographic Society |
| 2. AIESEC McGill | 27. Hejira | 52. Players' Club |
| 3. Amateur Radio | 28. Indian Students' Assn. | 53. Pre-Law Undergraduate Society |
| 4. Americans Abroad | 29. Inter-Fraternity Council | 54. Programming Network |
| 5. Amnesty International | 30. International Students' Assn. | 55. Progressive Conservative Assn. |
| 6. Arab Students' Society | 31. Islamic Society | 56. Project Ploughshares |
| 7. Armenian Students' Assn. | 32. Iranian Students' Association | 57. Radio Control Flying Club |
| 8. Blood Drive | 33. Ismaili Students' Assn. | 58. Radio McGill |
| 9. Caribbean Students' Society | 34. Legal Aid | 59. Savoy Society |
| 10. Censorwatch | 35. Lithuania Club | 60. Second Hand Textbook Sale |
| 11. Central America Group | 36. Liberal McGill | 61. Simulation Gamers Guild |
| 12. Chess Association | 37. Malaysian/Singaporean Students' Assn. | 62. Students Athletics Council |
| 13. Chinese Students' Society | 38. McGill Crossroads | 63. Students for Life |
| 14. Choral Society | 39. Mature Students' Association | 64. Student Handbook |
| 15. Christian Fellowship | 40. McGill Student Pugwash | 65. Student Liaison Project |
| 16. Circle K | 41. McGill Tribune | 66. Students Meditation Society |
| 17. Community McGill | 42. NDP McGill | 67. |
| 18. Confederation of Iranian Students | 43. McGill Nightline | 68. Turkish Students' Assn. |
| 19. Dance Club | 44. Newman Students' Society | 69. Uhuru Na Ufahamu |
| 20. Debating Union | 45. Old McGill | 70. Ukrainian Students' Assn. |
| 21. Entrepreneurs Club | 46. Oxfam McGill | 71. Vietnamese Students' Assn. |
| 22. Foster Parents Assn. | 47. Pakistan Students' Assn. | 72. Women's Union |
| 23. Gays & Lesbians of McGill | 48. Pan Hellenic Council | 73. Yoga & Meditation Club |
| 24. Hellenic Association | 49. Personal Finance Club | |
| 25. HP Users Group | 50. Philatelic Society | |

NOTES

1. Quorum for this meeting is two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of organizations registered by 4:30 p.m., Friday, March 14th (i.e., at least 5 days prior to the meeting).
2. Organizations eligible are only those which are DIRECTLY recognized by the McGill Students' Council and fall under the headings of Functional Groups, Activities and Interest Groups.
3. Organizations which are recognized by one of the fourteen (14) faculty and school societies or through the Students' Athletics Council are NOT eligible to be represented.
4. The Inter-Residence Council has its own representative to Students' Council and is therefore NOT eligible to send a delegate to this meeting.
5. All delegates must have been active members of their respective clubs for at least two months prior to the meeting.
6. All delegates must be members of the McGill Students' Society (i.e., any McGill student except those registered in Continuing Education).
7. A delegate who is not the president or chief officer of a particular group must be approved as the official delegate by the organization he or she is representing.
8. Organizations NOT listed above which ARE eligible to send a delegate should contact the Program Director in the Students' Society General Office as soon as possible.
9. Organizations not registered by the deadline will NOT be permitted to take part in the meeting.

M.F. Proudman
C.R.O.
S.S.M.U.



BREASTS

are for filling...and
typing...and making coffee...
and cooking...and picking up
laundry...and waiting on men...
and sweeping floors...and
taking minutes...and answering
telephones...and.....



A breast of fresh air;
Clarins' Model'Bust

by Anna Asimakopulos
and Yvonne Bayer

Breast — milk secreting organ in woman, the Concise Oxford Dictionary of English.

With the plethora of devices, operations exercises and creams available to make breasts look better, it is hard to keep in mind the important biological function of breasts. There is not nearly the same emphasis on research and development into making

breasts better milk secreting organs as there is into making breasts more 'appealing.'

The people who control this thriving breast industry are bombarding us on all sides with images of how our breasts should be shaped, how they should feel, to what degree they should be elevated and most importantly, what size they should be.

Fashion dictates what our breasts should look like. But, unlike an out-of-fashion pair of pants, our breasts cannot be easily discarded. However, it is possible to modify your breasts

to a degree through a variety of techniques.

In the 1950's, fashion dictated that women's breasts should be **LARGE**, and women went out and got breast enlargements. Nowadays, breasts should be **small**, so women can now get operations to reduce their breast size. In these operations, the nipple is often moved up on the breast to make it look 'normal.' Also, the reduction operations often leave large scars that run underneath the breast.

And of course, we must not forget the many exercises adver-

tised in numerous magazines which promise to help you 'fight gravity' and to improve breast elevation significantly.

Clarins, owned by Jacques Courtin-Clarins, the "Specialist in Skin Beauty Care" has, after "many years of observation and experimentation...created a line of totally new and exclusive treatment products for the bust."

Their reference guide continues: "The Clarins bust beauty treatments do not perform miracles, but represent very real progress, offering every woman the opportunity to care for her bust, to improve and enhance her appearance."

The most important innovation of these "bust beauty treatments" is the *Model'Bust*, a hydrotherapeutic appliance which involves hooking yourself up to your kitchen or sink tap and spraying water on your breast. For a normal bust, each breast should be sprayed once a day for approximately 40 seconds, while smaller busts only require 20 seconds and larger busts 60 seconds, says the Clarins guide.

The three-dimensional quality

of breasts makes them more visual than any other female organ, for example, the uterus. In our visual-oriented society, this perpetuates a fascination with breasts. They no longer have a biological function and have become nothing more than a plaything for men. Men for the most part shape the way we look at the world through their control of society and as a result, the breast has become an organ of the state.

Breasts are organs that we, like everyone else, are constantly aware of. We are conscious of either having too much or too little (depending on what is in fashion). Life as a budding/non-budding adolescent is largely preoccupied with breasts and this pre-occupation continues for the rest of our life.

Breast anecdotes

In grade 11, two volleyball teams at my all-girls school were formed up on the basis of breast size — the *litty bitty litty committee* played **THE BIG BOOB BROADCASTING CORP.**

In grade 9, the perfect breasts were ones that could fit in a champagne glass.

Do you ever find it annoying when men speak to your breasts and not your mouth? My roommate solved this problem by casually flipping her breast up while continuing her conversation.

Aerobics are forever barred for me as a large-breasted woman, one can't use one's hand for anything but stabilization.

In a shocked voice, one guy once told me, "You're bra strap is showing." I, for once, responded wittily, saying, "It's just that I don't want you to think that my breasts spontaneously elevate."

Breasts, in grade 9, were referred to as 'bursts,' while nipples were 'nippelles,' because the girls in my class at an all-girls school were ashamed to say the real names.

A well-endowed art teacher was re-named by her students as Mme Des Seins.

My parents have arguments over whose mother is responsible for my large breasts.

My best friend Elaine and I have arguments over who has larger breasts.

Back in high school, a much-envied, budding breasted schoolmate, dove into a swimming pool, leaving a toilet paper trail — destroying our illusions.

Large-titted women are considered to be exhibiting their 'wares by wearing a tight T-shirt while their lithe counterparts though envious can get away with wearing more minimal clothing.

These protrusions on my chest are variously called tits, jugs, knockers, boobs, cans, headlights/lamps, bosoms, gazongas, and titties.

Remember, gals, put your best breast forward!

Escort services front for prostitution

by Michelle Gagnon

The classified section of the *Montréal Gazette* supplies its readers with an exhaustive list of miscellaneous conveniences available in the city. Among these can be found over half a dozen advertisements for escort services. The latter provide everyone with the opportunity of having a companion for the evening, that is, if they are willing to pay the price.

Escort agencies in Montreal cater predominantly to out-of-town businessmen looking for a dinner companion or seeking some form of entertainment. For this reason, most of the agencies are English speaking.

Prices and services differ according to the agency. For one escort service — after having taken your name and phone number, and called back — will provide its caller with a female companion at the "high rate" of \$150 to \$200 an hour. Contrarily to most other agencies, Divine also offers male companions. Furthermore, this service offers various diversions: dancers, "balloon-o-grams" and "strip-o-grams." Other agencies, such as *Dynasty Escorts* and *Escort*

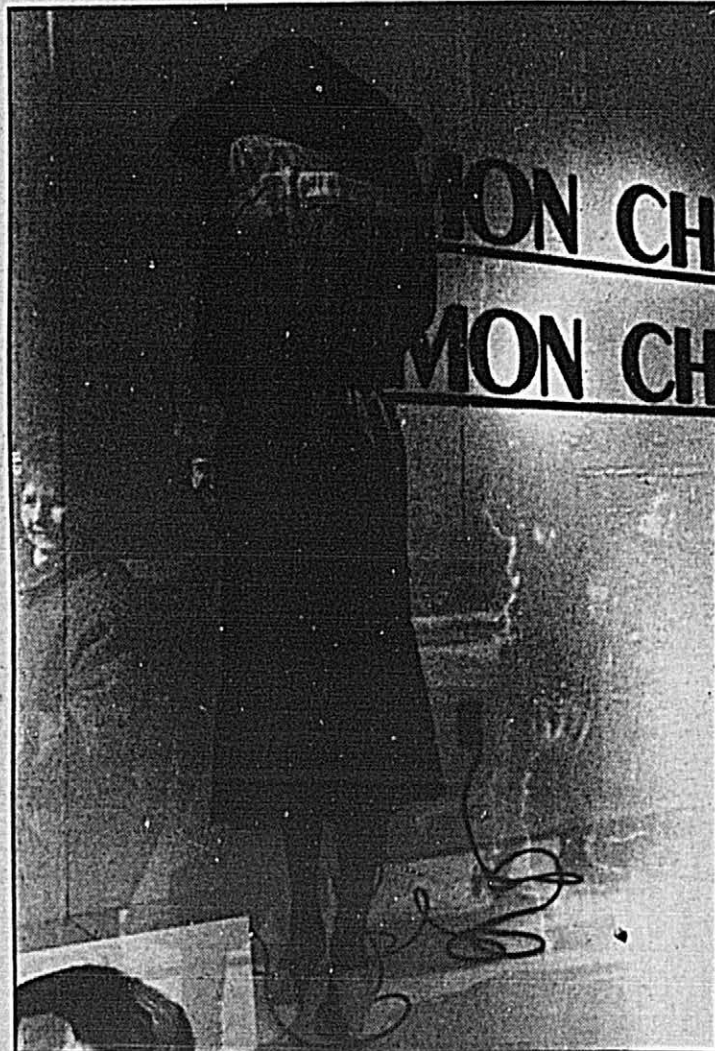
Xavius, are comparatively limited in their range of services, catering solely to male customers.

For those willing to spend more, an escort can be hired out from the *Candlelight Entertainment Agency* — the service which provides "escorts for the truly enlightened individual." Frank, the owner of the agency, proudly states that he has twenty-six "guaranteed healthy" girls working for him who will provide their services for \$375 an hour.

A diversity of answers are proffered by the agency owners regarding sexual relations: the replies range from "if sex is proposed, you'll be turned down" to a more subtle "for that you have to talk to the escorts" to a blatant "to get friendly... There's no problem to get friendly."

Like the *Candlelight*, all escort services are entertainment agencies, that is, as far as the city of Montreal is concerned. The city authorizes these services by extending legal business permits to the agencies. According to the Montreal Licensing Bureau, this type of enterprise is both perfectly legitimate and legal.

Conversely, Lieutenant



"I have no personality. I run on electricity. Plug me in and programme me. Stand back and admire me. I am a fixture. I am an appliance. I am a woman." (Another in a long line of misogynist window displays at *Simpson*).

Legros, from the morality squad of the MUC police, states that 90% of the escort agencies advertised in the newspapers are prostitution rings. On being asked whether or not the police disregard this fact because of the agencies' legal status, the lieutenant replied that when prostitution is suspected, there will be an investigation. If

prostitution exists, the agency is closed and the owners are prosecuted. Furthermore, the lieutenant stated that several escort agencies had been shut down last year for conducting illegal business.

Nevertheless, the agencies are most often left to carry on their business as entertainment agencies, some legitimate, others not.

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events

Thursday

Chaplaincy Service: Bible study — "Not Just Yes and Amen," open group, come when you can, between 19h30 and 21h00, 3521 University St.

Department of English: Lecture — Professor Nils Ake Nilsson, University of Stockholm, on "Us" and "Them": Virginia Woolf and Russian Literature, Arts Building, Room 350, 13h30.

Art History Dept.: Art History Undergraduate Colloquium — Six lectures presented by students representing Montréal Universities, March 6-7, Arts Building W 215, 11h30-15h30.

Humanistic Studies Speakers Series: David Fennario and Ian Thompson on "Dr. Neill, Cream: Mysteries of McGill," Arts 160, 15h00. Emotions Anonymous: "Lonely, Angry, Afraid? You are not alone," 13 Finchley Road, 20h00.

Le Daily Français: "Mets tes lunettes et écoute comme sent bon," Le Daily Français a besoin de vous pour organiser un mini-spectacle au Alley, Pierre: 935-1375 and Pierre: 279-8032.

Pal Upellon: Political Asylum Pub-Nite, midnight to 01h00 at 510 Pine ave.

Film Series: School of Social Work: "Street Kids," Willson Hall, Room 110, 13h00-14h00.

McGill Film Society: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Lea.132, 20h00. Admission \$2.00.

Lawyers for Social Responsibility: Coffee House II, appearance by the Sun City Dance Troup, in the common room at 3644 Peel st., 19h30.

Access McGill: Meeting re. Sensitization Week, at the Alley from 15h00 to 18h30.

CFMR News Production: Meeting—"News Mag," Union B-11, New Members Welcome.

Women's Union: Film: *Dream of a Free Country*, Union B09-10, 12h00-14h00. Lecture: *Ethnic and Minority Women in the Feminist Movement*, Union 425-426, 16h30.

Friday

Women's Union: Workshop: *From Filon: Birth Control and Reproductive Choices*, Union 302, 14h00.

McGill Film Society: Film: *Pale Rider*, Lea.132, 20h00, admission \$2.00.

Political Science Dept.: Prof. E.J. Hundert will speak on "The Web of Language," in Lea. 424 at 13h00.

Centre for Developing Area Studies: Michel Chossudovsky—"Towards Capitalism Restoration: Chinese Socialism after Mao," CDAS 3715 Peel, 14h00.

Muslim Student Association: Abdullah Idris: "The Concept of God in Islam," Lea. 26 at 19h00.

Dept. of Russian and Slavic Studies: Prof. Nils Ake Nilsson, on "Envy" by Yury Olesha, Bronfman Building, Room 655 at 14h30.

Caribbean Student's Society: Elections, Union Bldg. Rm.425 at 17h00.

Montréal

Health Press

continued from page 3

you there's something wrong — you look awful and need makeup, you smell bad. You believe them."

Increased explicitness does not equal increased understanding of or freedom to explore sexuality. As one of the respondents to Shere Hite's 1974 survey put it, "if that's the sexual revolution, it's revolting all right."

While women's concept of their sexuality is attacked on one level, their right to exercise it is attacked at another, as funds for family planning services are cut and abortion services are cancelled.

Pettifer sees reproductive health education as fundamental to the fight against these attacks.

"We're not out on the front lines. We do provide the information that's necessary to women, and it's important to fight back at that level."

"The women's health movement is firmly entrenched in institutions and alternative services. I hope I'm not being too optimistic, but I just can't see it disappearing. Reproductive rights are fundamental to any hope in our struggle for equality. Our right to control our reproduction can't be separated from our right to control our lives."

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Disabled women speak of:

Double oppression

by Maria Barile

March 8 signifies an affirmation of pride for women of the past, present, and future.

"Herstory" has shown us that, over the years, especially in the recent waves of feminism, different sectors of the female population have encountered specific problems, barriers, and concerns.

In the 1980s, a forgotten group of women, disabled women, collectively and sporadically began to voice the realities about their experience of handicappism. It is defined as: "A set of assumptions and practices that promotes the differential and unequal treatment of people because of apparent or assumed physical, mental or behavioural differences."

Because society places value on women's looks and good health, attributes their "creation" to the woman herself, and rewards them accordingly, these, along with other practices, place women with disabilities behind barriers of sexism, in addition to handicappism.

Disabled women in Nairobi re-

quested access to the 1985 World Conference, and thus the women's movement. This was not the first time: Canadian disabled feminist Pat Israel had voiced the need for access to the women's movement on various occasions as had other women with disabilities.

Canadian feminist Nellie McClung stated that "people must know the past to understand the present and face the future." Disabled women have had influenced on herstory along with other women, although it has been ignored. They were not identified as such due to the stigmatization that is attached to disability.

American abolitionist Harriet Tubman, who was subject to fainting spells, is now believed to have been an epileptic. Dorothea Lang, the

photographer, had polio. Actress Sarah Bernhardt was an amputee. Over the years, many women with similar disabilities are denied access to these and other occupations.

March 8 arises as a day to recognize the effort of the women's struggle to obtain better working conditions and equal pay. Yet, for disabled women, the struggle is compounded.

Although unemployment among disabled people ranges from 80-90 per cent in Canada, American statistics show that 60 per cent of disabled men have paying jobs, compared with 29 per cent of disabled women. Weekly wages of disabled men were 79 per cent that of non-disabled men, and disabled women earned 74 per cent that of non-disabled women. Non-disabled women earn on

average 59 per cent of the salary of non-disabled men.

In 1976, the report to the Secretary General on the Decade of Women sent to the Commission on Status of Women included recommendations of "studies of aged and handicapped women." When the programme was decided at the 61st session of the UN Economic and Social Council, the mention of handicapped women was dropped altogether. The phrase now reads "studies on needs of women at different stages of life cycle, youth, adults, and the elderly."

This wording change has far-reaching consequences: it permits the concerns of disabled women to be closeted. Since the social system is patriarchally oriented in designing policy for the disabled, they omitted the specific concerns of disabled women.

This omission is perpetuated in federal and provincial policies. At the personal level, this means no rape crisis centres, homes for

battered women, etc. that are architecturally or humanly accessible and that sterilization without disabled women's consent is a practice of the 1980s.

Eighty per cent of the world's disabled population lives in developing countries, where poverty makes living conditions already difficult. Technical aids are rare, and they are distributed to men first when they are available. Around the world, people with disabilities, as do women and other minorities, face overt and/or covert denial of opportunities to participate as equals in social, political, and economic life. Women with disabilities are denied even more rights, such as the female roles of wife and mother.

As every disabled woman knows, she is overtly or covertly told that she is not fully a

continued on page 16

...or gone?

continued from page 3

ed more when it is not done, then when it is done..

The eminent economist John Kenneth Galbraith has pointed out that fuelling our ever growing consumer economy requires a larger and larger output of time in the increasingly complicated arts of shopping and servicing and replacing goods. Who is doing this work? Women, of course. Women spend the largest part of the consumer dollar.

Uninformed critics argue that women have become idle in the home. But time budget studies show that domestic work has not decreased in this century due to higher expectations of cleanliness, gourmet meals, spotless home care and perfect mothering, not to mention the time spent on the new task of consumption.

Says LeBourdais, "things are changing at home where women lay down demands, but change has not gone through society at an equal rate." The women who get the most help from their husbands are those who need it least; those in higher tax brackets who can afford home help.

LeBourdais says her greatest fear is that women will lose the small fragile social benefits and status gains of the 1960's and 70's. The growing wave of conservatism in Canada may try to send women back to the home. But, she adds, "I don't think women will go back to the home. I think this will be counterbalanced because they have seen their mothers left with nothing."

Organizing policy to assist women is problematic, especially during times of recession. Programs and policies to improve female access to the better sectors of the job market are hard to determine because of the com-

plicated work patterns that women have.

LeBourdais says that she would like people to realize that this economic discrimination is a systemic problem. She would also like more women to consider that it is not someone else

who will be at risk, but that they may become that single mother, divorcée, widower, or middle-aged housewife facing an unattractive and abrasive job market.

Change should come at the society level," she emphasizes. More value should be placed on women's work in the job market and at home, not just verbally, but in terms of real financial security and support.

McGILL ARTS & SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

ELECTIONS

Nominations are being called for all positions on the Arts and Science Executive Council for the year 1986-87. Nomination forms are available at the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society Office in the Stephen Leacock Bldg., Room 319, and at the Students' Society Desk, Union Building.

The following positions are open:

PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT (FINANCE)
VICE PRESIDENT (ARTS)
VICE PRESIDENT (SCIENCE)
SECRETARY
MEMBER-AT-LARGE (ARTS) (2)
MEMBER-AT-LARGE (SCIENCE) (2)
ARTS REPRESENTATIVE (2)
SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE (2)

Nominations close Friday, March 7, 1986 at 5:00 pm

CHRISTINE WHITEHEAD
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER

Birth Control Co-op

The Birth Control Co-op of the Women's Union, now in its third year of operation, was created to provide inexpensive and accessible contraceptives.

All members of the McGill population are invited to make use of this service.

All products are for sale at cost price:

Ortho Contraceptive Cream
\$6.50

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\$6.50

Contraceptive Foam
\$8.00

Diaphragms*
\$11.00

Applicators
\$2.35

Conceptrol Shields / Condoms (3)
\$1.00

* with prescription only

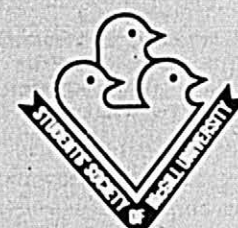
Hours: 12h-15h
or by appointment

We also can provide information and referrals for birth control counselling.



McGill Women's Union
University Centre
3480 McTavish Street,
Rm. 423
392-8920

The McGill Women's Union is a functional group funded by McGill Students' Society



THE FOLLOWING QUESTION WILL BE ASKED DURING ELECTIONS ON MARCH 10,11,12. REFER TO PAGE 10 FOR FULL DETAILS

Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University which on the 1st of May 1986 would replace the entire present Constitution with the proposed new wording as published in the McGill Tribune on Tuesday, March 4, 1986?

YES ☐

NO ☐

NO OPINION ☐

**STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTIONS
TO BE HELD MARCH 10th, 11th, 12th 1986**

POLL LOCATIONS

MONDAY MARCH 10th

Union Bldg.
McConnell Engineering
Bldg (Architecture lobby)
Wilson Hall
Royal Victoria College (4 pm-7 pm)

Thomson House (4 pm-7 pm)

TUESDAY MARCH 11th

Bronfman Bldg.
Burnside Bldg
Bishop Mountain Hall (4 pm-7 pm)
Thomson House (4 pm-7 pm)
Royal Victoria College (11 am-2:30 pm)
Dental Clinic-MGH (11 am-2:30 pm)
Education Bldg
Leacock Bldg
Union Bldg
Wilson Hall
McConnell Engineering Bldg
Strathcona A&D Bldg.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 12th

Chancellor Day Hall
Leacock Bldg
McConnell Engineering Bldg
McIntyre Medical Bldg
Redpath Library
Stewart Biology Bldg.
Strathcona Music Bldg
Union Bldg
Birks Bldg
Arts Bldg
Bronfman Bldg
Burnside Bldg

Correction: The ad in the Tuesday, March 4 Tribune accidentally switched the pen sketches of Earl Bloom and Grace-Ann Baker. Apologies to all concerned.

M.F. Proudman
C.R.O.

COME AND MEET THE CANDIDATES

THURSDAY MARCH 6, 1:00 PM IN UNION 310

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD!





Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room 803, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m., two weekdays prior to publication.
McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*
The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Apt to share. Available March 1st. Quiet, non-smoker. Call 844-0022 8-11:30 a.m.; 10-12 p.m. weekdays & weekends.

Sublet—with option to take over lease. May 1st-Sept. 1st. Bright 3 1/2, wood floors, pool, sauna, sundeck. 1/2 block from McGill. \$410.00/month heat included. Furnished or unfurnished. 843-4184.

Share/Sublet spacious, sunny 4 1/2 from May 1st, option to renew. Semi-furnished, elevator, laundry facilities, Stanley above Sherbrooke. 286-1625 or 845-5817.

2 1/2 to sublet. Prince Arthur near St. Laurent. May 1 or immediately. \$295 including heat and lots of hot water. Carpeted. Great locale. 849-6631.

Rooms to rent, shared facilities. Unfurnished. Close to gym. Very cheap. Available until end of August. Call Neil 286-1473 or 843-6722.

2 rooms for rent at 510 Pine Ave. Rooming House. Reasonable rates; 2 minutes from McGill. For info call: 286-6722 or 937-5919.

Sublet or Rent share 7 1/2, 175 a month, opposite Currie Gym, on Pine. A May-August, August free. 835-3058, Bob.

To Sublet: May-Sept. 4 1/2 - \$425/month includes all utilities (except phone). 5 min from McGill. 2 balconies, bright and spacious. Call after 18h00-286-0935.

Furnished house for rent July 1, 1986 to Sept. 1, 1987. Three bedrooms, den, finished basement. Downtown accessible by metro and bus. A Roussos 934.4400 x. 2450 or 737-6627.

Large bedroom in K.R.T. house, 620 Prince Arthur. Available April 10th to Sept 1st. \$150.00/month. Use of house facilities including sundeck, cable colour t.v. with pay hook-up. Call Sheila 286-1356, 697-3794.

Sublet or take over lease for April 1. 3 1/2 apt. near La Cité. \$301.00 heated, stove and fridge. Call evenings. 844-9633.

350 - JOBS

Camp Maromac, a children's resident summer camp requires: counsellors, instructors for swimming, sailing, windsurfing, water-skiing, landsports, gymnastics, computers, archery-rifery, waitresses, assistant cooks, nurse's aid. Excellent salary and working conditions. Call between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. 933-4836.

Travaillez au Daily Français, venez nous aider à monter un mini-spectacle au Alley, supportez la communauté francophone, c'est pas un délit.

352 - HELP WANTED

Brothers wanted for psychophysiology experiment. Earn \$20.00 each in 3 hours. Call Sally 6-7 p.m. 844-8066.

Typist: For first draft of Scientific thesis on to word processor in McIntyre. 80 pages at 20 pages per week during evenings. Gerry, 935-0215

Want extra money? Looking for students to sell micro-computers. High commission. Please call Edward 871-8256

Metropolitan News, 1248 Peel St. Newspapers, maps, magazines, fashion magazines from all over the world, has an office opening for a student in business, commerce or accounting.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

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Professional Typing. Fast, neat and accurate. Grammar and spelling corrected. Student rate: \$1.75/double-spaced page. Pick-up and delivery for small fee. Call Eileen at 485-1056.

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Professional Typist. Specializes in meticulous presentation of work. Deadlines respected. Also CV consultation and typing. French, English, Spanish. IBM Selectric III. 5 min. from campus. Before 8 p.m.: 849-9708, try weekends, too.

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Have your thesis or term paper professionally typed in a neat, academic style. For absolutely the fastest service, call 284-9608 right away.

356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Artistal Looking to represent local artists producing original, high-quality etchings, lithos, sketches, mixed media, screens, paintings and photographs. For review of portfolios and initial meeting, contact: Jona Rapoport, Boazart. Telephone: 487-4331.

Professional Editor will word process/edit texts to your specifications. Books, theses, research studies, major student papers, repeat letters. IBM-compatible/letter quality. Call/message — 748-0925.

Typewriter Repair (15+); rent (IBM Sel 30+/month); also IBM Selectric (with ball) for sale (190+), Dan 488-7011.

Having a party? If you need music: D.J. or tapes, call me first for the lowest rates in town. Scott 845-0914 (evenings).

Professional Services. Special student rates: curricula vitae, cover and business letters. Bilingual. Typing, editing of theses, term papers. Reasonable rates. 342-8197 Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; 472-4621 evenings, weekends.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Apple II w/disk, monitor, Hayes micromodem 300 baud w/card, Amaterm II 80 column interface card, Joystick, paddles, lots of games. Must sell, Call 286-1064. Make an offer, best before 11:30 a.m. or between 5-7 pm.

Do you know what time it is? Discount watches for sale. Union Building lobby. March 5, 6. Check out the great selection!

For sale: top condition. Stereo, sofa, bed, rugs, dishes, kitchen equipment, double bed, linens, desk, plants, bookshelves, small appliances, bamboo blinds, antique oak furniture. 844-4582.

Moving: must sell couch, armchair, single bed, table and chairs, desk, etc. Call evenings or weekend. 844-9633. Near McGill.

IBM PC/XT Compatible: 640K, 2 drives, colour card, serial & parallel ports, clock/calendar, keyboard, monitor \$1450. Student package only \$995! Turbo's available. Call C.O.P.I.N.S. 683-6960.

372 - LOST & FOUND

Lost: a pair of gold-colored glasses in the men's room of the McConnell Engineering Building (main floor). They were lost about six weeks ago. If found, please phone 392-3087 and leave a message.

Lost: big green wallet at Daily staff meeting Monday evening. Call Charles Benoit 525-3078.

Lost: Thin silver bracelet engraved with Indian motifs. Probably lost in gym or ghetto. If found, call Louis 849-0652 (eves.)

374 - PERSONAL

Jane: Storm's ended. I'm home 522 Come see me Fri The door's open.

Janel Wanna know what finally happened to Ringo's auricular? He'll tell you at Delta Upsilon Friday...

Jimmy—sorry I didn't have time to stay. Wear a carnation Friday and I'll come see you at midnight. Luv your favourite rum and coke.

Himalayas—Trekkling In Nepal. 3 wks.; April Kashmir & Ladakh, 3 wks, May; Info slides: Mon. March 10, 7:30 pm 90, Vincent d'Indy (U of M) Rm. G-435. Call Mark

731-6434.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

French tutoring by experienced teacher—5 min. from campus. Call before 8 p.m.: 849-9708, try weekends, too.

Flute and recorder lessons, cours de flûte traversière et flûte à bec. Theory and rhythm for beginners or advanced. Call 388-5164.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Advanced Actors Needed to play in a video production on the Algerian War of Liberation. 1) Afro-American, 20-40; 2) 3-5 boys, 13-15 of roughly North African origin. Serious applications only: Julian 284-0431.

389 - MUSICIANS WANTED

Le Daily Français a besoin de musiciens pour organiser un spectacle au Alley.

THIS WEEK'S GENTS

All the best hits...

LIVE ON STAGE

From the 50's & 60's

Black Cadillac

Thursday, March 6th

FREE

"BRING YOUR OWN BRYLCREEM"

Next week...The Town Hounds

D.J. by *Jim* Thur, Fri, & Sat nights

STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF McGill
UNIVERSITY

NOTICE OF MEETING STUDENT SENATORS & GOVERNORS

to elect three representatives to Students' Council,
Tues., Mar. 18, 1986 5 pm UNION rm. 310

NOTES

1. Where the incoming student senator is not available, the outgoing student senator for the faculty involved will be the only alternate.
2. An alternate is NOT eligible for election.
3. There will be no replacements to this meeting for incoming student governors who are unable to attend.
4. Only incoming student senators and governors shall be eligible for selection.

Mark F. Proudman
Chief Returning Officer

ESTETICA

STUDENT SPECIAL

wash, cut and blow dry
\$24 for women, \$18 for men
Full time students only

For appointment, call:
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2175 Avenue Montclair

Featuring
LARRY HOROWITZ

Music & Comedy
BOWSER & BLUE

Laugh with
LAWRENCE MORGENTHAU

MARCH 15th '86
8 p.m.
UNION BALLROOM
\$4.00 McGill + ID.
\$6.00 Public
Tickets at
Sadie's & II

DESA the NETWORK LABATT



...double oppression

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woman, and her concerns are deprioritized in both the women's and the disabled movement. Paternalism and sexism coexist in the form of discrimination experienced by disabled women.

The omissions of policy are perhaps not coincidental but

rather simply a trend of events which nonetheless led to a full feminist consciousness by disabled women themselves. Now the time has come to voice our realities.

In 1985, triumphs for disabled women included:

- the creation of a Disabled Women's Caucus emerging from

Nairobi;

- the action taken by Disabled People International regarding women's representation within its World Council after a period of sensitization by disabled women present at the second

- world congress of DPI in Nassau;
- the creation of Disabled Women's Network Canada;
- the development of similar groups both in Canada and the U.S., providing a new dynamic powerful collective that will

enrich the women's movement as a whole.

March 8, 1986 will see disabled women across Canada and the world participating as equals with our sisters.

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